## Academy Awards

**Academy Award winners at reception: Edmund M. DiGiulio, Cinema Products Corp.; Milton Forman, RDS-Tek Ltd.; Keiichiro Ryu, Ryudensha Co.; Takeshi Mitarai, Canon Inc.; Wilton R. Holm, Motion Picture and Television Research Center; and Hiroshi Suzukawa, Canon Inc.**

Nine Academy Awards in the Scientific/Technical category were presented at the 45th ceremony, 27 February 1973, for developments of outstanding importance to the motion-picture industry.

**Class II Awards** were presented to:

*Joseph E. Bluth* for research and development in the field of electronic photography and transfer of videotape to motion-picture film. Mr. Bluth is a pioneer in this field and a new electronic technology in motion-picture production has emerged as a result of his contributions.

*Edward H. Reichard* and *Howard T. La Zare*, of Consolidated Film Industries, and *Edward Efron*, of IBM, for the engineering of a computerized light-valve monitoring system for motion-picture printing. An IBM System/7 is used to improve the reliability and efficiency of balancing colors in films made for theater and television viewing. While the chemical aspects of film processing remain the same, the computer monitors the amount of basic coloring — reds, blues and greens — that go into the make-up of motion-picture frames as they are converted from negatives into transparencies for projection. The computer activates a flashing-light warning system and shuts down the printing machine should the colors become imbalanced. It also prints information giving the scene number and the nature of the color error (*Journal*, p. 230, March 1973).

*Panavision Inc.* for the development and engineering of the Panaflex motion-picture camera. The camera may be used either as a studio camera or as a lightweight hand-held camera with rapid conversion between modes.

**Class III Awards** went to:

*Photo Research Div. of Kollmorgen Corp.* and *PSC Technology Inc.* for the Spectra Film Gate Photometer. James K. Branch, President of Photo Research, and Lee Shrout, President of PSC Technology, accepted the award. The photometer provides for measurement at the film plane of the red, blue and green exposure and of uniformity of illuminance at the film gate. The stability of the instrument permits presetting a color printer to previously established values.

*Carter Equipment Co.* and *RAMtronics* for the RAMtronics light-valve photometer for motion-picture printers.

*David Degenkolb, Harold Larson, Manfred Michelson* and *Fred Scobey*, of DeLuxe General Inc., for the development of a computerized motion-picture printer and a Teletypewriter. The system combines an IBM System 7 computer with a Quantametric Automatic Densitometer and a Teletypewriter. It was programed to analyze informational readings during film development, to recognize abnormalities and to advise corrective action. (The system was described in the March 1973 issue of the *Journal* (pp. 145–148), "Computerized Process and Printer Control—Part I: Color Positive Developing Control and Printer Tape Preparation," by Degenkolb, Larson, Michelson and Scobey. Part II (to appear in an early issue of the *Journal*) deals primarily with the use of color positive developing control and timing tape corrections.

*Jiro Mukai* and *Ryusho Hirose*, of Canon, Inc., and *Wilton R. Holm*, of the AMPTP Motion Picture and Television Research Center, for development of the Canon Macro Zoom Lens for motion-picture photography. It is a large-aperture, high-definition lens which, because of its macro zoom capability, permits extreme close-up photography in addition to its normal and extended zoom functions.

*Philip V. Palmquist* and *Leonard L. Olson*, of the 3M Company, and *Frank P. Clark*, of the AMPTP Motion Picture and Television Research Center for development of the Nextel simulated blood for motion-picture color photography (*Journal*, p. 339, April 1971). The simulated blood provides photographic realism, having the color, consistency, flow and drying characteristics of natural blood. It is nontoxic and may be readily removed from the skin and from wardrobe materials by simple rinsing, leaving no stains.

*E. H. Geissler* and *G. M. Berggren*, of Wil-Kin Inc., for the engineering of the Ultra-Vision Motion Picture Theater Projection System. This development applies the systems approach to theater projection. It employs refinements in optics and a modified projector in combination with appropriate screen characteristics to improve the projected picture.